



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

but as a partial discussion of certain limited fields of our history it will undoubtedly appeal to a considerable number of readers.

ORIN G. LIBBY

Immigration. A World Movement and its American Significance. By Henry Pratt Fairchild. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913. 455 p.)

Immigration and Labor. The Economic Aspects of European Immigration to the United States. By Isaac A. Hourwich. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. 544 p.)

The Immigrant Invasion. By Frank Julian Warne. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1913. 336 p.)

Writers on immigration are not agreed as to the effects of immigration, especially of the "newer immigration," on the life of the older elements of the American people. At one extreme are those who view the ever-recurring invasions from Europe with increasing alarm. At the other extreme is a group that sees in the coming of the peoples from southern Europe a substantial gain to the United States. Of the writers of the three monographs under consideration, the first is avowedly opposed to the limited restrictions now placed on immigration; the second, while admitting that the "newer immigration" leaves much to be desired, considers that its advantages to all concerned outweigh the disadvantages that may arise from it; the third steers a more moderate course, inclining more often toward the views of the first writer. Each of the monographs has a good index, the first and last have bibliographies, while the second has a comprehensive appendix made up of important data.

Of the nineteen chapters in Professor Fairchild's monograph, one is devoted to a general introduction, five to a historical introduction to the present-day situation in the United States, and the rest to the effect of immigration on the immigrants themselves as well as on the people among whom they come to dwell. The most important chapters have to do with standards of living, economic and social effects of immigration, and conditions of immigrants in the United States. It is a matter of regret that the earlier chapters do not contain more statistical information, but this omission is partially remedied in later chapters. The writer's method of referring to newspapers is cumbersome, and a number of quotations found in the body of the text might better have been placed in footnotes. Here and there are digressions, as on pages 73, 74, interesting to be sure, but hardly important enough to justify the lengths to which they have been carried. Important facts relating to the numbers of immigrants, their nationality and distribution, however well they may be expressed in the text, would be more illuminating had

they been supplemented by maps and charts. To many readers, the greatest fault of the writer will be his warm opposition to unrestricted immigration; and even though he has attempted to preserve a "judicial temperament," it is evident that his personal feeling crops out to the detriment of several of his conclusions. With the most liberal subtractions for positive errors and difference of opinion, the monograph is an exceptionally good piece of work and must be considered in subsequent investigations.

In sharp contrast to Professor Fairchild's efforts, Dr. Hourwich sets out to prove that unrestricted immigration, as it exists at the present time, is highly beneficial to the United States, at least that it is not more harmful than the earlier immigration of Irish, English, Germans, and Scandinavians. In method of treatment both writers are agreed; they labor to prove points rather than to discover facts. They disagree, however, on the points to be proved. Using the same general source material they arrive at conclusions as conflicting as they are divergent. Of the two writers Dr. Hourwich appears to have the greater bias, and therein lies the only vital weakness of his work. For instance, to show that the standard of living of the "newer immigration" is not dangerous to the welfare of the older elements, he cites the low standard of the early Irish and German immigrants in the East and North, and of the native elements in the South at the present time. Granting the validity of his contention, nothing is proved. The issue is joined neither in time nor in location. A similar criticism might be made of his treatment of the effects of the "newer immigration" on wages, pauperism, and crime. Serious as these errors are, and much of the seriousness disappears when the reader comes to understand the writer's state of mind, Dr. Hourwich deserves commendation for bringing together in a most excellent fashion a great mass of material on immigration, much of which is not affected by preconceived opinions. In five hundred closely printed pages he discusses every aspect of immigration, and when controversy is absent he does it exceptionally well. In addition he has visualized the more important facts by the use of well-executed tables and charts.

Dr. Warne, in his *Immigrant Invasion*, is more moderate in his views than either Professor Fairchild or Dr. Hourwich. In fifteen chapters extending over three hundred and sixteen pages, he gives the essential facts of immigration to the United States; and many of the more important ones he brings into bold relief by the use of charts. The most damaging defect of the monograph is due to a failure to cite authorities extensively, to an injudicious selection of authorities, and to loosely drawn and sometimes conflicting conclusions. In the five chapters, ix-xiii, less than a dozen definite citations are found in footnotes, al-

though the matter in hand lends itself to that method of treatment. For the contents of chapter v, the writer depends almost entirely on Rhodes and McMaster, a striking example of the reverse order of proper procedure. It is difficult to understand why a writer in a special field, such as immigration, should base conclusions on the authority of general historians no matter how reliable they are considered to be. By the very nature of things the course ought to be in the opposite direction. This dependence has led the writer into a third error. In the same chapter he confuses conclusions in an attempt to reconcile the authorities quoted to his own better judgment. Of the three writers, however, Dr. Warne has succeeded best in keeping clear of extremes, even though his production does not bear the stamp of equal scholarship, and his monograph is better adapted to the needs of immature students than either of the others. Because of its many good qualities it deserves a place alongside those of Professor Fairchild and Dr. Hourwich.

C. M. THOMPSON

The Power of Ideals in American History. By Ephraim Douglass Adams, Ph. D., professor of history, Leland Stanford, Jr., University. (New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1913. 159 p. \$1.15)

This little volume consists of five lectures recently delivered at Yale University upon the Dodge Foundation for Citizenship. Expressly disclaiming any purpose of analysis or explanation, the author aims to portray the force existing in the ideals of greatest influence with the American people since independence. These ideals, he believes, were nationality, antislavery, manifest destiny, religion, and democracy.

Professor Adams holds that recent interpretations of American history in general have exaggerated the influence of economic forces and underestimated the part played by ideals. His presentation of the views he combats seems to overstate the claims usually made in behalf of economic influences. For Simons's *Social Forces in American History*, his main object of attack, the portrayal is correct; but the same cannot be said for the impression he conveys in regard to the writings of numerous other recent representatives of the economic interpretation of American history.

Most of the views presented in these lectures are sound and illuminating. The treatment of democracy is admirable for its clarity, penetration, and sympathetic understanding. The interpretation of nationality alone seems fundamentally wrong. Professor Adams thinks that while winning their independence the American people failed to create a nation; that afterwards the spirit of nationality, though some-